shorter summaries are in 0. Franke, *Geschichte des chinesischen Reiches* (Vol. 1, Berlin and Leipzig, 1930); F. E. A. Krause, *Geschichte Ostasiens* (Gottingen, 1925); Rene Grousset, *Histoire de I'Extreme-Orient (2* vols.? Paris, 1929); and Arthur Rosthorn, *Geschichte Chinas* (Stuttgart-Go tha, 1923, Vol. 10 of *Weltgeschichte in gemeinverstand-richer Darstellung,* edited by L. M. Hartmann). H. A. Giles, *A Chinese Biographical Dictionary* (London and Shanghai, 1898) is valuable because of the large time scope covered and contains useful material, although there is a lamentable lack of references to the sources from which the information is drawn, and the sketches are usually not very critically written, contain mistakes and omissions, and must be used with extreme care—wherever possible checked with other accounts.

The only special history which needs noting, besides that of Chavannes, is Albert Tschepe, *Histoire de Royaume de Ts'in* (Shanghai, 1909. *Varietes Sinologiques* No. 27). It takes traditional views.

Many special monographs and articles exist dealing in part or entirely with events under the Ch'in and the Han. M. Granet, *La Civilisation Chinoise* (Paris, 1929), translated into English as *Chinese Civilization* (New York, 1930), carries its account through the Han. Notable studies dealing with the Ch'in are D. Bodde, *China's First Unifier. A Study of the Ch'in Dynasty as Seen in the Life of Li Ssu* (Leiden, 1938), and D. Bodde, translator, *Statesman, Patriot, and General in Ancient China* (New Haven, 1940).

On administrative organization there are T. H. Koo, *Constitutional Development of the Western Han Dynasty (Journal of the American Oriental Society,* Vol. 40, pp. 170-193), Von Wilhelm Seufert, *Urkunden zur staatlichen Neuordnung unter der Han-Dynastie (Mitteilungen des Seminars fiir Orientalische Sprachen,* Berlin, 1922, pp. 1-50), and the appendix mentioned above in Chavannes, *Memoires Eistoriques de Se-ma Ts'ien* (Vol. 2, pp. 513-543).

On the related topic of education, there is fidouard Biot, *Essai sur I'Histoire de I'Instruction Publique en Chine* (Paris, 1847).

On the origin of the name China, see B. Laufer in

T'oung Pao, 1912, pp. 719-726, and P. Pelliot in *ibid.,* 1912, pp. 727-742, 1913, pp. 427, 428. Laufer's view differs from that of Pelliot. See summaries of various theories in Henry Yule, *Cathay and the Way Thither,* edited by *Henri Cordier, Vol.* I (London, 1918).

On chronology, see E. Chavannes, *La Chronologie Chinois de Van 238 a I'an 87 avant J. C. (Foung Pao,* 1896, pp. 1-38, 509-540).

On Wang Mang, see Hu Shin, *Wang Mang, the Socialist Emperor of Nineteen Centuries Ago (Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,* Vol. 59, 1928, pp. 218-230), H. O. H. Stange, *Die Monographic iiber Wang Mang (Ts'ien Han Shu Kap. 99)* (Leipzig, 1939), H. H. Dubs, *Wang Mang and His Economic Reforms (T'oung PaOj* Vol. 34, pp. 219-265), which vigorously presents a critical view of Wang Mang, and O. Franko, *Staatssocialistische Versuche im Alien und Mittelalterlichen China (Sitzungsberichte der Preus-*